

therefore dismiss the case. Mr. Wotton asked for costs, but His Lordship, in letting the matter of costs stand over, thought the case one wherein costs should not be given, as he thought the plaintiff had been rather hardly dealt with, which was owing to the negligence of the police in not taking the trouble to ascertain the veracity of plaintiff's statement when brought to the charge room.

CHIARINI'S ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS.

A fairly large audience assembled at Bowrington last night to witness the performance at Chiarini's circus. An almost complete change of programme had been advertised and the show was the most enjoyable and varied the company has yet given. The carpet tumbling by the entire company, which followed the overture, showed that Chiarini has a squad of tumblers and somersault throwers equal to any circus in the world. The elder Mr. Walhalla, Mr. Garnett, and Mr. Lavater Lee, to our way of thinking, carried off the palm for daring and skilful tumbling, but many of the others were close up and amply deserved the applause which was accorded the exhibition. Don José Romano introduced the two young elephants for the first time this season, and put them through their facings in a masterly manner, shewing a marked improvement in his command over these bulky specimens to what he had when last they performed here. Messrs. French and Angelo, the English clowns, gave a very clever exhibition of hat catching, which the audience were not slow to appreciate. The two clowns in question are not brilliant orators, in fact their command of pure English is so small that the less they talk the more they shine. However, in the rough and tumble line, hat spinning, and on the trapeze, Messrs. French and Angelo are first rate performers and the public invariably enjoy their performances when they appear in their legitimate business. Mr. Lavater Lee's piroettes on horseback were gracefully executed but it was apparent from the first that his noble steed was suffering from lameness and was simply as stiff as a tree, consequently the somersaults were dispensed with and Mr. Lee had no chance of showing what a really fine rider he is—when in form and all things fitting. Mr. Gilbert Sarony and the fair Mlle. Elise served up the old standing dish of the dancing quakers, and the popularity of this oft-repeated representation may be gathered from the fact that it was vociferously encored and had to be repeated. The Walhalla brothers brought the first part of the programme to a close by an eccentric display of violin playing, *à la* the Faust family, which was well received. On resuming the agony the orchestra performed an overture in very good form, reflecting great credit on their conductor, Herr Mehden, whose efforts in the musical line have been most successful. The skating of the Goodrich family was a decided improvement on their first appearance, the difficult figures executed by Mr. Goodrich being accomplished without a hitch and in a very graceful manner. The concluding act of the skaters caused great amusement, being ludicrous in the extreme and giving a capital idea of what novices in skating have to go through ere they are able to master a difficult art. Signor Chiarini introduced his team of four black stallions, beautiful specimens of the equine race, and put them through a difficult performance by simple word of mouth and sign of whip. The talented Signor and his admirably trained steeds were much applauded and it is not too much to say that this item was the gem of the performance. The Onzalo family repeated their graceful performance on the triple trapeze and again came in for well merited applause. Miss Ida Stoodley scored a genuine success by her trick-act riding and in this scene Mr. Perry "the Droll" showed powers very far beyond what we had previously thought him capable of. In his funnyisms Mr. Perry excelled himself, and in his description of a "select" party in which he gave specimens of the singing capabilities of a "young fellow," an old gentleman, and a gushing young lady of the sentimental school, the "droll" member caused unbounded amusement by a display of genuine comedy abilities of a very high order. We are glad to note that Mr. Perry has not taken amiss the slight hint we gave him a few days ago, as an artist of his ability has no need to descend to buffoonery to keep his audience in a good humour. Mr. Garnett, the boneless man, again gave his neat exhibition of wonderful contortions and the performance was brought to a close with a very laughable, if rather rough sketch entitled "The Mill in Uproar."

We would specially direct attention to the fact that the company will give a performance this evening under the patronage and in the presence of His Excellency Major-General Sargent, and to-morrow afternoon, at 4 o'clock a grand gala matinee will be given under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency Sir George Bowen and the Government House party, for which a special programme has been arranged. We hope to see crowded houses on both occasions.

THE CHRISTIAN ERA.

There have been for centuries doubts as to the correctness of the accepted calculation of the Christian era. Some learned historians cannot agree whether Christ was born in the year 747, 749, or 754, counting from the foundation of Rome. Recently Professor Sattler, of Munich, has published an essay in which he tries to reconcile the testimony of the evangelists with the other historical data on this point. He has examined four copper coins, newly discovered, which were struck in the reign of Herod Antipas, one of the sons of Herod the Great; and he comes to the conclusion that Christ was born not 754, but 749 years after the foundation of Rome, and therefore that the present year is 1888 instead of 1883. This opinion the professor tries to corroborate by the testimony of the evangelists. According to St. Matthew, Jesus was born toward the end of the reign of Herod the Great, and when that king died, Jesus was yet a little child. According to St. Luke, Jesus was born in the year in which, by virtue of a decree of Augustus, Censur, Cyprianus, Governor of Syria, made the first census of Judea. Again, St.

Luke says that St. John began to baptise in the fifteenth year of the reign of Tiberius Caesar, and in that year baptised Jesus, who was then thirty years of age. As to the first testimony there can be no misunderstanding. Christ, being born in 749, was of course yet a babe in 750, when Herod died. But the other testimony needs some explanation. From the *brevarium imperii* (census of the empire) which was added to the will of Augustus Caesar, it is evident that a thorough census of the countries that compose the Roman Empire must have been made. In fact Augustus had three censuses of his empire made, namely, in 726, 746, and 768. As St. Luke says that in Judea the first census was made during the reign of Herod, the census must have been ordered in 746. Probably the census was begun in Judea in 747, and Professor Sattler thinks it was not made in Jerusalem earlier than 749. He finds that the four coins enable him to make clear the testimony of the evangelist as to the fifteenth year of the reign of Tiberius. Though Augustus died on August 19, 767, yet the beginning of the reign of Tiberius must be counted a year and a half earlier (February, 766), when he was appointed co-regent. Therefore the fifteenth year of the reign of Tiberius falls in 780, when St. John baptised Jesus, who was then about thirty years of age.

An evangelist says that Christ began to preach forty-six years after the Temple at Jerusalem was built by Herod. Now, it is known that the building of the Temple was begun eighteen years after Herod was appointed by the Roman Senate as regent of Judea, or in the year 734 from the foundation of Rome. Adding forty-six to that year, it gives 780 as the year in which Christ began to preach.

THE NECESSITY OF INCREASING THE JAPANESE-MERCANTILE MARINE.

(Translated from the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.)

Some persons have made a foolish statement to the effect that there are in the empire 312 steamers with an aggregate tonnage of 42,463 tons, and these afford quite sufficient facilities for marine transport; therefore, it is not necessary for us to increase our mercantile marine. We know full well that this statement has been made with the object of promoting some private interests. Practical observation justifies us in saying that the ships possessed by our country are insufficient for the development of the trade, and as we have always been desirous of increasing the number of vessels, we did not hesitate to increase the organization of the Union Shipping Company, which it was first mooted. Recent information regarding the accident to the *Kougei Maru* confirms our statement that we are short of ships, and makes us hope more than ever that the Mitsu Bishi Company, the Union Shipping Company and all individual shipowners, will do their best to increase their fleets. Our readers are aware that the steamer *Kougei Maru*, belonging to the Public Works Department, damaged her screw off the coast of Choshi on the 17th ultimo, and was taken in tow by the *Yoshi Kan* and brought into the Bay of Yeddo the following day. It is worthy of notice that on the previous day the Public Works Department, having received news of the accident, requested the Mitsu Bishi Company to send a steamer to assist the *Kougei Maru*, but unfortunately the Company could not comply. The public may be inclined to think it strange that such a large company as the Mitsu Bishi could not lend a ship for such a purpose, but the report of the Company fully convinces us that they really had no ship available at the time. Tokyo is the capital of the Empire, and in the Bay of Yeddo there are always plenty of ships at anchor. One would think that it would be very easy to charter a few of them whenever they might be required, but such is not the case. It is so difficult to obtain a vessel in the most important harbour of the Empire, where the Mitsu Bishi Company, which is acknowledged to have a monopoly of the carrying service of the country, has its head quarters, how much greater must the inconvenience be in the localities where only petty companies and private shipowners exist. It was simply owing to calm weather and the timely assistance of the *Yoshi Kan* that the *Kougei Maru* was brought into port without loss of her screw. There is no doubt that had it not been for these fortunate circumstances she must have been seriously damaged. We do not for an instant pretend to say that any fault attaches to the Mitsu Bishi Company, because they were unable to despatch a ship on the 18th ultimo. The Mitsu Bishi is simply a commercial firm, and keeping profits in view, we must praise the judicious manner in which it is managed so as to have no ship unemployed. It must be clearly understood that it is not our intention to impute any blame to the Company. But the fact that the Mitsu Bishi, which is by far the largest of our maritime establishments, has not a ship to spare in a case of emergency, proves that the number of vessels in the Empire is insufficient, and totally inadequate to meet our requirements. Hence we assert that it is necessary for us to adopt measures for the enlargement of our mercantile marine.—*Japan Mail*.

WHAT FREE TRADE HAS DONE FOR IRELAND.

If it were represented to John Bright and the other leaders of the British Free Trade party that the revolutionary condition of Ireland was directly traceable to British fiscal policy, no feeling of improbability, but that of amazement would take possession of these statesmen, but for all that a very strong argument can be put forward to sustain that view of the case. In attempting to settle the land question by a process which seriously interferes with the tenure of real property, it may be asserted that Mr. Gladstone was dealing rather with the symptom than the disease. Land is coveted in Ireland more earnestly than anywhere else, for ordinarily it is only out of land that a living can be made. The whole struggle for life is connected directly with agriculture. There are no manufactures of consequence in Ireland. There is none of the varied industry which gives employment to such vast numbers in England. There is as a result no way of gaining a living except by the cultivation of a small patch of land, which in consequence of the intensity of the contest, is let at a rack rent. There are no manufactures to a large extent because England in years past cut them off from Ireland. The English policy of the last century was to force all her dependencies to expand in the precise manner that would be most beneficial to her. She looked upon them much in the same light as a man does on his kitchen garden. The things were to be grown in them and the industry was to be followed which would be most beneficial to England herself. This policy was vigorously carried out in Ireland. Industries were deliberately destroyed whenever they competed with England. The application of the same policy to the American colonies produced the Revolution, which overthrew British power here. It

was proposed to do with them exactly what had been done in Ireland. But the hardy colonists, separated however by an ocean, and not a narrow reef, refused to be stifled or dwarfed in their growth. They expected to develop themselves in accordance with their environments, without regard to distant interests.

The success of the American revolution wrought a complete change in British colonial policy. The other colonies have since been allowed to grow up pretty much as they please. Canada makes her tariff against the whole world, the mother country included. The Australian colonies, when gold production began to give out, found that they could not get along unless they protected their own industries. Many of their tariffs now are more highly prohibitory than ours. They fend off England as well as all other countries. Before they adopted that course there was scarcely any employment for the rising generation. Almost everything was brought down to sheep heading. This is always the case in countries which have no varied industry, and whose sole employment is the raising of the great staples. It is true that England is not now making any regulations to suppress Irish manufactures and Irish commerce. There was a time when Ireland was not allowed to trade with any other country than England. But this is not the case now. Irish manufactures are not suppressed by law. But they cannot be so suppressed. The reason is that England has acquired the skill and the capital and the direct competition is possible. According to the reports of our Consuls, bills of exchange on foreign countries are rarely now drawn directly in Ireland. The English financial system has absorbed that of the smaller island.

If this statement of the case be correct, Mr. Gladstone, by his land act, was only dealing with a symptom as above stated, of the disease, and not the disease itself. The people of Ireland will cease to engage in a death struggle for the land, when they have other and remunerative employment. But they cannot secure these employments unless they have the privilege of preventing competition from England until they get on their legs, so to speak. If they had the same measure of freedom extended to Canada, the Australian colonies, and the other dependencies of England, a very different condition of things might soon be brought about. In other lands, where they have the chance, they have shown that they have the energy and grit to rise.

Political economy is often regarded as a dreary sort of science of not much practical value. This may have been the case so long as it was confined to mere speculation. Its canons are now being tested by the actual facts of national life. Nations have gone down or have been crippled, not so much by deterioration, moral or physical, but because of mistakes in relation to their true interests. Rome ceased to be mistress of the world when there was no longer a world which she could plunder to keep herself up. The moral decay which ensued was an effect and not a cause. The aspiration of Ireland to develop in her own way her own industries, goes by various names. The conventional term at present is Home Rule. It does not appear to have been clearly defined anywhere. There is not now much chance that it will be conceded, at least, in the form in which it would be sure to be attended with success. The commercial and manufacturing interests of England will not readily consent to such a policy. That they are the paramount power, is proved by the fact that Mr. Gladstone preferred to attack the land, which belongs mostly to the nobility, than to take any steps that might circumscribe trade. If Ireland were accorded as much free action in commercial and manufacturing directions as the small colony of British Columbia enjoyed before, in what appears to be an evil hour, it being incorporated with the Dominion of Canada, there would be in all probability, be an end of the Irish trouble.

Ireland is dying of British free trade; more than anything else. What she most needs is fiscal legislation to foster her own industries. In other words, the protection which has done so much for the United States; and which has since been found to be essential to the prosperity of English colonies elsewhere. Adam Smith was the apostle of the English shopkeeper. No other nation at the moment recognizes him as a true industrial teacher. England herself only partially acknowledges him. She took to "notions of free trade" all until she found she was in a condition to turn her theories to account. We may become free traders by and by ourselves, but not until we are satisfied that we can capture the general markets of the world.—*S. F. Bulletin*.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.
The M. M. Co.'s steamer *Irishman*, with the next French mail, passed Cape St. James on Wednesday, the 27th instant, at 9.30 a.m., and is due here on the 30th instant.

THE INDIAN MAIL.
The two direct steamers, with the Indian mails, left Calcutta on the morning of the 17th instant, and are due here on or about the 4th proximo.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.
The P. M. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Peking*, with the next American mail, left San Francisco on the 14th instant, and may be expected here on the 13th proximo.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The D. D. R. steamer *Iphigenia* left Singapore on the 23rd instant, and may be expected here on or about the 30th.

The Scottish Oriental Company's steamer *Tatlow* left Glasgow on the 17th May, and may be expected to arrive here about the 4th July.

The steamship *Vineta* left Sydney for this port, via Queensland Ports and Port Darwin, on the 27th instant, and is expected to arrive here on or about the 24th July.

Today's Advertisements.

NOUVELLE COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.

FOR SHANGHAI.
THE Steamship.

"AMERIQUE,"
Joune Commander, will be despatched for the above Port, on or about the 2nd proximo.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1883. [505]

NATURE'S DISINFECTANT, SANITAS.

JUST LANDED AND FOR SALE.
SANITAS POWDER AND FLUID, and various other ARTICLES prepared by the "SANITAS" COMPANY.

Apply to
E. F. DE SOUZA,
14, Wyndham Street,
Hongkong, 29th June, 1883. [510]

Today's Advertisements.



CHIARINI'S ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS
AND
PERFORMING ANIMALS!
THIS EVENING,
AT NINE P.M.
ANOTHER GRAND CHANGE
OF
PROGRAMME,
WITH THE FOLLOWING NOVELTIES:
TUMBLING ON THE CARPET,
by
ALL THE MEMBERS OF THE COMPANY, IN WHICH
Mlle. ELISE ONZALO
will
display her wonderful versatility by taking part
in
NEW COMIC SCENE
BY THE ENGLISH CLOWNS,
FRENCH AND ANGELO.
BY GENERAL REQUEST,
THE FAMOUS GOODRICH TROUPE,
in their specialty,
"PARLOR SKATING."

SOMERSAULTS AND PIROUETTES
ON HORSEBACK,
BY
MR. LAVATER LEE.
MUSICAL INTERLUDE,
BY
THE WALHALLA BROTHERS.
THE FOUR MAGNIFICENT
BLACK STALLIONS,
presented by
SIGNOR CHIARINI.
THE LAUGHABLE PANTOMIME
"THE FOUR LOVERS,"
by the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Company.
TO-MORROW AFTERNOON,
AT FOUR O'CLOCK.
GRAND GALA MATINEE,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY SIR G. F. BOWEN,
G.C.M.G.,
and
GOVERNMENT HOUSE PARTY.
REMEMBER! ONLY A FEW NIGHTS
MORE OF THIS FAMOUS
COMBINATION!!!


PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Boxes, Six Chairs \$12.00
Chairs (Dress Circle) 2.00
Stalls, Carpeted Seats 1.00
Pl..... 0.50

Children under 10 years and Soldiers under the rank of Officers, half price, except to Boxes.

A reserved division of the Carpeted and Pit Seats has been arranged for Native Ladies, (To which they alone will be admitted.)

A Plan of the Seats can be seen at MAR-
MANDE'S HAIRDRESSING SALOON,
HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS, where Tickets
will be on Sale Daily from 9 A.M. till 4 P.M.,
accommodating Parties who may wish to secure
Seats in advance.

Doors open at 7.30 P.M. Performance
to commence at 9 punctually.

G. AGRATI,
General Agent.
Hongkong, 28th June, 1883. [501]

THE HALL & HOLTZ, CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....TIS 300,000
IN 6000 SHARES OF TIS. 50 EACH.

1,000 SHARES ARE RESERVED IN PART PAYMENT
TO THE VENDORS, AND THE PALANCE
IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC
FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

Payments:—Tis. 10 per Share on Application;
Tis. 15 per Share on Allotment; Tis. 25 per
Share Three Months after Allotment.
Where no Allotment is made the
deposit will be returned in full.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE:
E. W. LEMARCHAND, Esq. | E. W. RICE, Esq.
J. S. EZEKIEL, Esq. | F. W. GALLS, Esq.
JOHN MORRIS, Esq. | G. MCBAIN, Esq.

HANKERS:
THE AGRA-BANK, LIMITED.

LEGAL ADVISER:
R. E. WAINWRIGHT, ESQ.

AUDITOR:
GEO. R. CORNER, Esq.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

THIS Company is formed for the purpose of
acquiring, developing and largely increas-
ing the business of Messrs. HALL & HOLTZ,
and of conducting the same, so far as the Share-
holders are concerned, upon the Co-operative
principle. With this view the Provisional Com-
mittee have arranged to acquire the leasehold
store and premises in the Nanking and Szechuen
Roads and the freehold manufactory and godown
in the Yuen-Ming-Yuen and Soochow Roads,

together with the plant, machinery, fixtures,
stock-in-trade and goodwill of the Firm's business,
upon very advantageous terms.

The following are the principal departments
of the business as at present carried on, viz:—
Household and General Stores, Wines, Spirits
and other liquors, Bakery, Tailoring and Gentry-
men's Outfitting, Drapery, Ladies' and Children's
Outfitting, Fancy Goods, Furnishing and
General Upholstery.

Each branch of the business is in good work-
ing order, and well provided with all requisite
fixtures and plant, while the stock is large and
suitable, and the present staff of assistants is
thoroughly well qualified.

To aid production in the furniture factory,
powerful steam wood-working machinery has
been ordered and may shortly be expected from
Europe.

The gross returns of the Firm's business dur-
ing the four years ended the 31st of March, 1882,
have averaged about \$110,000.00 per annum,
while the average annual profit during the same
period, has, after making ample allowance for
bad debts, been over \$49,000.00.

Messrs. AUGUSTUS WHITE and GEORGE
R. CORNER have certified to the above
figures.

While the averages mentioned above are for
a period of four years, the business done during
the latter two of those years shows a marked
increase, the profits for the two years ended the
31st of March 1882 being over \$109,000, or
about \$20,000 in excess of the previous two
years.

The accounts for the year ended 31st March,
1883, have not yet been fully made up, but the
Day Books for the last six months of that
year show Net Sales of \$178,137.97, against
\$166,277.64 for the corresponding period of the
previous year, being an increase of \$11,860.33.

The net profits of the business of the Company
will be applied in the first place to paying in-
terest to the Shareholders upon their Capital at
the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and of what-
ever surplus may remain one-third will be ap-
plied in such way as the Shareholders shall from
time to time determine, and the remaining two-
thirds will be divided among those Shareholders
who are contributors of business, *pro rata*, ac-
cording to the amount of business contributed,
by each during the year in respect of which the
distribution is made.

The purchase price to be paid for the land,
buildings, plant, steam and other machinery,
fixtures, and goodwill appertaining to Messrs.
HALL & HOLTZ' business has been fixed at the
sum of Tis. 150,000, in part payment of which
the vendors are prepared to accept Tis.
50,000, in fully paid up shares in the Company
and two-thirds of the balance by equal instal-
ments, 12 and 18 months respectively from the
formation of the Company, thus leaving only
Tis. 33,334 to be paid down. The unpaid pur-
chase money will bear interest at the rate of five
per cent only, and the Directors will have the
option of anticipating any payment of principal
should they think fit to do so. The Vendors are
prepared to dispose of their stock, all of which
has been expressly imported for the business,
and is in good condition, at its cost, as laid down
in Shanghai. Its estimated value is about Tis.
125,000. Power will be taken in the Deed of
Settlement to increase the Capital of the Com-
pany should such increase, at any future time,
appear to the Shareholders desirable.

The present members of the Firm of HALL &
HOLTZ have agreed to remain in the Company's
service for at least three years, and to do their
utmost to further its interests.

The Agreement of sale and the draft Deed of
Settlement are open for inspection at the Office
of the Company's Legal Adviser.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application for
Shares can be obtained from Messrs. HALL &
HOLTZ, or from the Company's Bankers.

Application for Shares at Hongkong or Foo-
chow, can be made to
Messrs. GILMAN & Co.,
Agents of the Agr Bank
June 19th, 1883. [487]

FOR SALE.

H. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

QUARTS..... \$22 per Case.
PINTS..... \$23 per Case.
Apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882. [8]

FOR SALE.

EX STEAMSHIP "LAERTES."

A CONSIGNMENT OF HOCKING'S
PATENT FRESH WATER
CONDENSERS.

THE BEST & CHEAPEST EVER MADE.
Capable of Condensing Three Thousand
Gallons per day.
Apply to
G. FENWICK & Co.,
Victoria Foundry,
Hongkong, 25th April, 1883. [328]

FOR SALE CHEAP.

FIVE TO SIX HUNDRED TONS
C O K E

IN LOTS FROM ONE TON UPWARDS.
COAL TAR IN BARRELS.

CHOY CHEW,
230, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 5th April, 1883. [262]

AND R. TENNENTS ALE AND
PORTER.

DAVID CORSAIR & SONS'
MERCHANT NAVY
NAVY BOILED
LONG FLAX
CROWN
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [469]

FOR SALE.

EX. S.S. "YORKSHIRE" AND CONNECTING
STEAMERS FROM ONTARIO.

A SMALL INVOICE OF GUEDES'
WELL KNOWN
"3 GRAPES" PORT WINE.

Apply to
F. J. V. JORGE,
Hongkong, 14th June, 1883. [466]

THE CITY OF MANILA CIGAR STORE.

HAS FOR SALE.
CIGARS of all Brands, Imperiales, Caballeros,
Vegueros, Regalias, Londres, Nuevo Ha-
banos of all makes, quality guaranteed. TOBACCO
of all Brands, at moderate prices. FANCY GOODS
from the Parisian markets, Meerschaum Pipes,
Jewellery of Choice Designs. Sun Hats, &c., &c.;
Commissions Executed.
JOSE M. BASA,
No. 51, B. QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL
Hongkong, 18th May, 1882. [343]

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.

SHIPCHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION-AGENTS,
PRAYA CENTRAL.

HAVE RECEIVED EX LATEST ARRIVALS.

AMERICAN CAST STEEL SHOVELS,
PICKS.
AXES. HATCHETS.
ENGINEERS' & HOUSEHOLD HAMMERS.
PATENT BIT-BRACES.
AUGER-BITS.
DRILL L.S.
GIMBULETS.
SQUARES.
PATENT BRASS PADLOCKS &
CHEST LOCKS.
Mrs. POTT'S PATENT SADDLERS.
COOKING STOVES.
FAIRBANK'S SCALES,
FORCE PUMPS FOR SHIPS' USE.
DRILLING MACHINES.
BREAST DRILLS, AUTOM. BORING
TOOLS.
ANVILS, VICES, AND DRILLS COMBINED.
ANVILS.
VICES.
HITCHCOCK'S PATENT LAMPS.
GLASS CUTTERS.
SCROLL SAWS.
FAMILY GRINDSTONES.
BLACKSMITHS' BELLOWES.
&c., &c., &c.
BEST WHITEWORTH'S STOCK AND DIES.
SCREW WRENCHES.
PLANE IRONS.
CHISELS.
HAMMERS.
PINNERS.
NIPPERS.
DIVIDERS.
RULES.
METAL SCISSORS.
METAL SAWS.
TUBE EXPANDERS.
OIL FEEDERS.
OIL CANS.
SALTER'S SPRING BALANCE SCALES.
WESTON'S PATENT TACKLES.
PATENT SOCKET'S.
DISTRESS SIGNALS.
HOLMES' PATENT SIGNAL LIGHTS.
FOGHORNS.
SIGNAL LAMPS.
LIFE BUOYS.
LIFE BELTS.
BOTTLE-WASHING AND CORKING
MACHINES.
&c., &c., &c.
SPARKLING SCHARZHOFFERBERGER.
FLENSBURG STOCKBEER.
MARIENTHALER BEER.
VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN
CHAMPAGNE.
Hongkong, 7th October, 1882. [10]

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
PERFUMERS,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS
OF

MANILA CIGARS,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
AND
MANUFACTURERS
OF

AERATED WATERS.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

THE SHANGHAI PHARMACY,
24, NANKIN ROAD, SHANGHAI.

BOTICA INGLESA,
14, ESCOITA, MANILA.

THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON.

THE DISPENSARY, FOCHOW.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whist the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK, so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish the Hongkong Telegraph daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1883.

The public are complaining, and very properly complaining we think, that they should be compelled at great personal trouble and inconvenience, and at considerable additional expense, to travel nightly to Bowrington, to see the marvels of Signor CHIARINI's world renowned Italian Circus, when the Public Recreation Ground in the centre of the city is available for this grand exhibition. It is urged that, altogether apart from Signor CHIARINI's claims to be liberally dealt with, the public convenience was entitled to special consideration. Ten years ago the Signor was granted the use of the Cricket Ground, as it is generally called, and it is fairly enough argued that, as on that occasion the turf sustained no injury, and there were no other complaints made, no tangible and fair grounds existed for refusing the privilege a year ago, and also at the present time.

Last year when Signor CHIARINI's business agent applied for the use of the Cricket Ground, he offered to deposit the sum of \$1,000 as a guarantee to leave the place in exactly the same condition as he found it, and further agreed to pay a very handsome rental. The authorities of the Hongkong Cricket Club, when courteously applied to, raised no objections, and it was understood that on their recommendation Mr. W. H. MARSH, who was then administering the affairs of the Colony, would accede to the request. However, there were wheels within wheels. The Cricket Club authorities, although they spoke fairly enough to Mr. Wilson, the agent, would appear to have been divided in their opinions. And as a consequence what they pretended to give with one hand they took back with the other. It was hinted to the Administrator by a well known cricketer, who at that time held a subordinate position in His Excellency's office, that the committee of the Cricket Club would not be sorry if their recommendation were ignored, and the request of CHIARINI's agent refused. And refused it was—on the state pretence that the military might require the use of the ground. A few weeks ago Signor AGARATI, general agent for the circus, again applied to the Government for the use of the Cricket Ground, and received a refusal on the dual grounds that the Cricket Club authorities objected, and the military might require the ground.

Let us dispose of the latter reason first. There is no probability whatever that the Parade Ground will be found too small for drilling the present garrison of Hongkong. During the last seven years we have seen

the barriers separating the two enclosures removed on three or four occasions; but in no single instance was there any necessity for such a thing. This reason is therefore a mere sham. The objections of the Cricket Club authorities is even more ludicrous. They have no power, no right to object. So long as Signor AGARATI guaranteed not to injure the ground, it was to their interest to win the favor of the community by making every possible concession likely to benefit the public. There can be no denying that to the Cricket Club is mainly due the credit for having our pretty little ground in such splendid condition, and as we are an ardent votary of the manly game we should regret to see the true interests of cricket, or of the Club of which we form a unit, in the slightest degree prejudiced. However, we are bound to consider public rights before private interests. As we have several times stated, the Cricket Ground was originally laid out as a public recreation ground for the community, and consequently the vested rights of the Cricket Club are only imaginary, or exist on sufferance.

It appears this question must have been raised in some way or other nearly twenty years ago. At all events, on the 10th October, 1866, Mr. W. B. MERCEZ, Colonial Secretary of Hongkong wrote as follows:—

"The Hongkong Cricket Club has no more title to the ground than the rest of the public, but as the Club has for many years been at the expense of keeping the ground in order, there has been a tacit understanding that they should not be interfered with."

"At the same time, the Club has no right to make any charge for the use of the ground, which belongs solely and entirely to the Government of this Colony."

The above official document should set all doubts at rest as to the conditions under which the Public Recreation Ground is held by the Hongkong Cricket Club. And we submit that, as the public have willingly surrendered their rights and privileges, in the interests of cricket, to a section of the community, as a matter of courtesy both the Government and Club committee should have been ready to make such a concession to the interests of the public, as granting the use of the ground to Signor CHIARINI undoubtedly would have been. What would have been manifestly to the public advantage has been refused on two separate occasions for reasons which, to say the least, are paltry and insufficient. The losers by what can only be characterised as exclusive selfishness are the general public and Signor CHIARINI. It is now an open question whether it would not be advisable for the public to practically assert their rights to the recreation ground which was paid for out of the funds of the Colony, and specially allotted to the community by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Hongkong has been governed for the benefit and in the interests of a special class quite long enough. We would direct Sir GEORGE Bowen's attention to the promises he made in his address in the Council Chamber after taking the oath the day he first arrived in the Colony, and ask if in this small matter of the Cricket Ground he has carried out the principle he then advocated with such forcible eloquence!

TELEGRAMS.

THE CHOLERA AT DAMIETTA.

LONDON, 27th June.

The cholera is spreading and many persons are leaving Egypt in consequence.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

SOME Holland publishers have begun printing their publications in blue ink on a light green paper, which it is stated gives great relief to the eyes of the reader.

A STATISTICIAN has recently computed that the chance of being murdered in Rome and England are as 27 to 1. In Rome there is a homicide to every 750 inhabitants; in England, one to every 178,000.

INDUCTIVE reasoning! Mr. William Doodle—"Yes, Miss Frost, I always wear gloves at night they make one's hands so soft." Miss Frost—"Ah! and do you sleep with your hat on?"

LADIES of rank in the last century did not know how to spell very well. Lady Stratford wrote of the death struggle of her favorite dog, "poor charming Fubs," as follows: "As it leaved and dyed, full of love, leaning its head in my bosom, never offered to snap at any body in its horrid torter, but nuzzled its head to us and look earnestly upon me and Sue, who cried for three days as if it had been for a child or husband."

UN-AWONG, a dyer, appeared before Mr. Wodehouse this morning on a charge of an attempt at larceny. Fung Awan, a cook in the employ of Tang Awat, in Queen's Road West, stated that at 5 p.m. yesterday he was cooking some rice in the kitchen when the defendant came to see the house coolies who were all out. He saw Mr. Fung, with the keys produced, opening his master's press which contained clothing and other things, so he arrested the enterprising party and had him locked up. The culprit said he did not make any attempt to open the press. He was simply smoking at the time, when he was arrested on a false charge. Mr. Wodehouse provided the thief with a six weeks' spell of hard labor in the Arbuthnot Road Sanctum.

In the case of *Gonsalves v. Mohamed Jan*, reported at length in our columns, the question as to "costs" on the application of the attorney for the defendant, came before Mr. Justice Russell this morning, but they were not allowed by his Lordship.

The Spanish Government has agreed to pay the indemnity for damages done to property in Cuba in which American citizens were interested, and an appropriation of \$50,000 will be inserted in the Cuban budget, that being the unpaid balance of the award made by the Washington Commission.

In Chicago, Sam Lee, a Chinaman, wishing to link his fortunes with Mary Stedley, a German girl, applied for a marriage license. Before Sam was sworn the clerk asked him if he believed in God. "B'ieve God? You bette I b'ieve," was the answer, and the license was accordingly given him.

NEW YORK'S "best society" now cut their own bread at the table on a plate made of wood from the Holy Land, and with a knife purchased in Damascus, except on great occasions, when the eldest daughter, just from Vassar, makes the bread herself. Then it is placed on a slab of marble from Italy and cut with an axe from the Washington.

SLAVERY would still seem to exist in the United States. It is stated that a large traffic in babies is carried on in New York in an underground way by persons not over respectable. Of course the children are usually illegitimate, and the parents hire women to take them, advertise "for adoption," and give them to applicants. One woman visited by a reporter seemed to keep a regular stock on hand, said she had been in the business thirty years, and had in that time disposed of several thousand babies.

"Tell me, good editor," quoth she, "Tell me with words of truth, Have you not room for a poem?—Written by me on 'Youth'?"

"Yes," said the editor kindly, "Plenty of room, my lass, In the large wicker basket Which, going out, you'll pass."

"Come up again, fair maiden, Come when the rose-buds fall, Then we will have a larger Basket out in the hall."

UNDER the heading "Oh for a Little Quietude" a correspondent who signs himself "Quietness," writes to the *Daily Press*:—"I beg for a small space in your columns to express the hope that, in the absence of Captain Deane, the Acting Captain-Superintendent, Mr. G. Horspool will maintain his previous good reputation for attending to complaints by aggrieved residents and give a look to Peddar's Hill. In this neighborhood there is no quietness either in the night or during the day, an almost continued uproar prevailing. I may as well add that so far as preventing order or suppressing rows are concerned, the Chinese constables are no use in this quarter." The Editor of our contemporary adds the following footnote:—"Our correspondent is in error about Mr. Horspool; Captain Dempster is Acting-Superintendent of Police. He will no doubt give the matter complained of due attention." So far, so good. But what is it that "Quietness" complains of? He says that there is a continual uproar prevailing both night and day, and insinuates that rows are of constant occurrence. From the wretched character of his English composition we assume "Quietness" to be either a parson or a schoolmaster. We also assume that he has read the touching history of Sapphira, and cannot help expressing our regret that such a good person should be following so closely in the footsteps of that infamous perverter of truth. As our headquarters are in Peddar's Hill we can claim to speak with some degree of authority on the matters complained of. That compact little colony affords a residence for some seven or eight different families, numbering with children and servants probably over a hundred persons in all. In front of the entrance is a vacant space of ground where the youngsters, with their companions from other districts, frequently meet during the afternoon and early part of the evening for innocent recreation. The servants' quarters being on the outside of the hill on which the houses are built, the Chinese domestics are in the habit of strolling near the gateway and conversing with each other. During the day there is considerable traffic on Peddar's Hill in connection with our office, and signs of busy life are always visible between the hours of 3 and 5 in the afternoon when the *Telegraph* is being printed. A well-known veteran sportsman has an admirably kept stable, with four ponies and a very good looking cow, at the eastern side of the gateway, and there are about a dozen watch-dogs on the hill. But it is grossly untrue to say that there is no quietness in the neighbourhood "in the night or during the day." As a matter of fact Peddar's Hill is about the quietest place in the Central district. We have been here for over two years and never saw or heard of any uproar, or any necessity for police interference to suppress rows or preserve order. We may set the mind of "Quietness" at rest—if he has such a thing about him as a mind—so far as the captain superintendent of police is concerned. That official has no power whatever to deal with what actually exists of the alleged grievance. There is, however, a remedy which "Quietness" is at liberty to avail himself of, if he objects to the din of the *Daily Press* printing machine (our improved Quadrant) makes about as much noise as an ordinary sewing machine; the continuous squabbling amongst the coolies at the Wyndham Street hydrant, and the merriment of the children at play in front of St. Paul's College. He can shift his quarters. "A little quietude" in Hongkong can be obtained at the Peak. It could not reasonably be looked for in the busy centres of a populous neighbourhood in a commercial city, excepting in the still watches of the night. The residents of Peddar's Hill manage to sleep pretty soundly, but then they have to work for their living, and healthy exercise induces gentle sleep. It is unreasonable to expect that the busy bees of life should give way to the useless drones.

THE German steamers *Bellona* and *Ehrenfels* were respectively docked at Kowloon and Aberdeen Docks to-day. The British steamer *Spark* went to the Cosmopolitan Dock this afternoon, and the steamers *Euxine* and *Naples* have been booked for Aberdeen to-morrow.

In the Summary Jurisdiction Court this morning, in case No. 764, Cheung Kiv, Chang I Yu, the defendant Chang I Yu was sentenced to one month's imprisonment for swearing falsely that he could not write and did not write a certain promissory note; one of the defendant's witnesses was likewise sentenced to two weeks' imprisonment for a like offence.

We are informed that the Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company's well-known river steamer *Spark*, which has been laid up for some time past, has been sold to a well-known Haiphong firm. The price paid is, we believe, \$23,000. After going into dock for an overhaul the *Spark* will run down to Haiphong where it is intended to employ her as a transport, for which special service her light draft renders her a most suitable vessel.

Here is a good story about Mme. Wilson, daughter of President Grey: The young lady has a handsome parrot which some friend tried one day to talk to. "Oh! don't waste your time; he can't speak a word," said the lady. "What?" inquired the visitor: "does he not say even 'Vive la Republique'?" "God bless you, no! I should have lost him right away. The Minister of the Interior would have made a Prefect of him!"

We learn that nothing of special importance has occurred at Hanoi for several weeks past. The French are strengthening their positions in the town and waiting for reinforcements, while the "Black Flags" have strongly entrenched themselves a few miles distant, and are also waiting. It is rumored that large bodies of Chinese regulars have joined the "Black Flags." Dysentery is said to be playing sad havoc amongst the French troops both at Hanoi and Namdinh.

THE genus *maudler* is not yet extinct in Hongkong. "Paterfamilias" writes to last night's *Evening Ananias* as follows:—"I was glad to see that in your report of Tuesday night's performance at Bowrington you spoke of the tiger-taming act in terms of disapproval. It is surprising to me that the enterprising proprietor should favour a proceeding which is not an exhibition of skill or dexterity, but only makes a brave-hearted man risk his life in order to pandering to a depraved taste for 'sensationalism.' At home the law keeps its eye upon it, and if necessary, prohibits 'dangerous performances.' It does not that law apply out here? I was glad to see that many others, like myself, left the circus before the feat of speaking was performed, and I do not presume that they did so to gain the few minutes time which the tiger-taming occupied. The history of these intrepid tigers is a sad record of deaths and mutilations, from which horrified audiences have been unable to save them." We had a specimen on the occasion of the Signor's last visit of what might occur again with more serious consequences, and I think most of the visitors would be well content to see tigers kept in the outer tent with the other animals." According to this correspondent it requires neither skill nor dexterity on the part of Herr Neils Lorenz Johnson to subdue and train the most ferocious animals of their size on the face of the earth. By what means then have these Bengal tigers been reduced to implicit obedience to their master, and taught to perform certain tricks with the same amount of docility that a dog would display? If not by skill and dexterity, added to natural courage of a high order, we should like to hear "Paterfamilias" secret. Mr. Johnson does not enter the tiger's den to pander to a depraved taste for sensationalism; he does so simply to show the power man may acquire over the most ferocious of the brute creation, and in the performance of his daily duties. There is as much skill and address in putting the tigers through their facings and just about the same amount of danger as there is in throwing somersaults on horseback, or hanging by the heels from a trapeze. All circus performances are sensational; it is their sensational character and the daring displayed by the artists, that make all these exhibitions attractive. It is quite true that several tames of wild animals have come to grief, but so have many equestrians and acrobats, and doubtless the list of victims will yet be added to in both branches of the business. Some persons whose nerves are not particularly strong may not like to witness Herr Johnson personally interviewing his pets, and we have seen people, not women alone, close their eyes when some daring trick on the trapeze was being gone through. Those who do not care for seeing the Professor in the cage can easily leave the circus, as this is generally the last item on the programme. But it must be remembered that Signor Chiarini depends principally on the support of the native element, and it is well known that to them the tigers form the great attraction of the show. A short time ago Signor Chiarini had a den of lions, procured from Europe at a heavy outlay, with a female negro tamer. Unfortunately the noble beasts died shortly after their arrival at Penang, owing to the disgraceful manner in which they were shipped by the well-known Jamrach, so that they were never exhibited. But had Signor Chiarini brought these lions to Hongkong it is positively certain that they would have attracted thousands upon thousands of Chinese, and amply repaid the splendid enterprise of the proprietor. Maudlin sentimentalists like "Paterfamilias" should not visit the circus. Their blue stockings morally will be utterly shocked, their gin-and-water nerves thoroughly upset. Nor should they write sickening twaddle to the newspapers. Signor Chiarini has been too many years before the public as a circus proprietor and manager to require the gratuitous advice of irresponsible chattering like "Paterfamilias" and the class to which he belongs. We wonder if "Paterfamilias" ever did any police court reporting for the *Clarkwell News*!

CHUNG ASHING, following the occupation of street hawker, was brought before Mr. Wodehouse this morning on a charge of stealing a pair of trousers, the property of a married woman, valued at \$1.50. Man Atai, the better half of Fan Atung, stated that yesterday at noon she saw the defendant with the stolen leg wrappers on in the streets, so she called a constable and had the guiltless pedestrian arrested. She missed the garments in question about three days ago, on the occasion of the fire at Wanchai. Man Tai, the complainant's granddaughter, stated that last Monday in the forenoon a fire broke out in Tong Ling Lane. She was by herself on the top floor when the defendant came by from the adjoining roof and snatched a basket containing a clock, clothing, and a number of things and bolted away with it. The total value of the articles is about ten taels. She never saw him before that, and she struggled hard with him to recover the property but was knocked down. Mr. Chun Ashing said he saw the trousers inside a basket in the street so he picked them up and wore them. He admitted two previous convictions and was accordingly ordered by his Worship to be shelled for six calendar months, with hard labor, in Mr. Hayward's hotel.

FRANCE, it seems, intends to pay a premium for babies. According to a contemporary the proposed new law provides that every head of a family who has more than four children shall be entitled to a reduction of fifteen per cent. in his annual taxes, and to an additional reduction of five per cent. for each child in excess of five. In case the head of the family pays no taxes, or if his taxes do not exceed 100 francs a year, then he shall be entitled to a premium of 200 francs for his fifth child and to another premium, in each case larger by 100 francs than the preceding, for each additional child he may have. The project of Mr. Pleyre—for that is the name of the author of the bill—may seem empirical, not to say comical, but the fact is, that the population of France is at a standstill, if not actually diminishing. The pernicious example of limiting children is set by the upper classes of society. Among the wealthy and middle classes large families are looked upon as misfortunes—not so much on account of the immediate expense attending upon the birth, support and education of children as on account of the necessity for making provision for their future, that the social customs of this nation require. If the children are girls the parents must set aside annually a sufficient sum to provide them with a dot or dowry, without which they cannot hope to find husbands for their daughters; if the children are boys the capital to start them in business must be provided. This means years of saving and economy, even among the wealthy classes of society, and parents find it a much simpler matter to economize in the number of their children. Two or at most three children are admissible, and there are very few families in easy circumstances that exceed that number. So deeply has this feeling become rooted in the social life of the nation that parents who have large families are looked upon as being culpably and indecently improvident. As by far the great majority of marriages are formed upon purely financial conditions, and are arranged by the parents, the affections have but little to do with them, and hence this violation of the laws of nature is not so difficult as one might suppose.

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

June 29th, 1883.

BULGIN v. FRASER-SMITH.

The question of costs of the demurrer in this action was again brought up before Mr. Justice Russell this afternoon.

Mr. Fraser-Smith briefly addressed the Court, contending that his Lordship could only decide against him in the matter of costs if no ground or only a frivolous ground of demurrer had been stated, and submitted that as he only demurred to the innuendoes in the plaintiff's petition as embarrassing his defence, no costs should be allowed. He also pointed out that his Lordship had expressed the opinion at the hearing of the case that the words actually published did not bear out the meanings suggested by the innuendoes.

Mr. Justice Russell said that there was a slight mistake in that as although his opinion was that the words could not fairly, without stretching a point, be taken to mean that Mr. Bulgin was a person of low character and vulgar associations, still they might be capable of that meaning. However, without calling on Mr. Francis, he thought that the costs of the demurrer must follow the result of the action. He had adjourned the question simply because he wished to have the case tried without any prejudice.

Mr. Francis asked if His Lordship would allow costs of this hearing, to which the Judge replied that he would not count this as a hearing.

Mr. Fraser-Smith—May I ask your Lordship, with regard to the costs of this action, if I am to be put to the same unnecessary trouble as on a previous occasion? A bill of costs was sent in amounting to over \$1000, which, after a lot of hard work, was reduced to something like \$300. I believe that there is a local ordinance which regulates the fees in cases heard in Summary Jurisdiction.

Mr. Justice Russell, after remarking that it was all the better for Mr. Fraser-Smith the former bill was cut down, stated that he remembered the case, as he discovered an error in the addition of the bill in going through it in Chambers; but as there was no solicitor engaged in this recent action he did not think there would be any trouble with the costs, as Mr. Ackroyd would not allow any charge that was unreasonable.

Mr. Francis suggested that it would save him making out a bill and Mr. Fraser-Smith any further trouble if his Lordship would fix what he considered a fair amount. Such a thing had been done before.

Mr. Justice Russell said he would rather not, and again assured Mr. Fraser-Smith that he would find everything in order.

Mr. Fraser-Smith—I am only anxious, my lord, not to lose valuable time.

LEUNG GUAN-U v. LEUNG SHU-TAK AND ANOTHER.

The following judgment in the above case which occupied a considerable time in hearing when it came before the late Mr. Justice

Snowden on March the 10th was this day given by Mr. Justice Russell:—"In consequence of certain affidavits filed by the execution creditor a new hearing was granted. The Attorney-General appeared on behalf of the execution creditor and with reference to some points made by the Attorney-General as to the Books I thought it right to reserve judgment although I was pretty well convinced at the end of the hearing that there was no ground for disturbing the previous decision. I think that the evidence taken in altogether, implies, proves that Wing Ahook was only interested to the extent of Tls 550 and that the partnership book produced at the last hearing and which was not forthcoming before, is a genuine document. What interest Wing Ahook had at the date of this decree, I cannot tell. It seems to me that it was a negative quantity. The only evidence of any importance additional for the defence is Leon's, and I think he acted somewhat hastily in accepting the debtor's statement as to whose the shop was. That cannot affect the rights of the parties now claiming, and I receive with doubt the statement that Wong Chik Wan sat silently by if he understood what Leon was referring to."

Judgment for claimants with costs.

GONSALVES v. MOHAMED JAN.

The liability which people in respectable employment are to indiscriminate arrest was fully demonstrated, to our mind, yesterday, in case which came before Mr. Justice Russell sitting at the Supreme Court in Summary Jurisdiction, when Guspiano Antonio Gonsalves, a watchman in the employ of the Gas Co., sued Mohamed Jan, Sikh P.C. No. 22, for false arrest and imprisonment, laying his damages at \$200. The litigants were both represented by counsel, Mr. McKean on behalf of Mr. H. L. Denny appearing for the plaintiff, the defendant, being under the name of Mr. Gonsalves. The substance of the plaintiff's statement regarding his imprisonment is as follows: He is a watchman in the employ of the Gas Company and resides at No. 34, Bridge Street. On the 11th inst. at about 5.30 p.m. as he was wending his way from his house to the Gas Works, along Tai Ping Shan Street at the back of the Po-lok-theatre, the defendant, whom he had never before seen, came up behind him, and, collaring him, said "I arrest you; you are a loafer and watchman for gamblers." The defendant, who was in plain clothes at the time, was unknown to the plaintiff as being a constable, and this fact was only made known upon his arrest at the Police Station. The plaintiff told him that he was a loafer, but that he was a watchman in the employ of the Gas Works, and if the defendant did not believe him he had better go to the Gas Works with him and find out the truth of the matter. This the defendant would not do but told the plaintiff that if he would give him (defendant) one dollar he would let plaintiff go. The plaintiff upon arrival at the station, to which place he was dragged by the scruff of the neck, explained to the Indian interpreter the fact about the one dollar "piddin," but was advised by that "official" keep quiet about the matter, then brought before the magistrate, and punishment would be likely to ensue.

When in the charge room nothing of the one dollar was mentioned, but the defendant informed the Inspector, Mr. Rivers, that the plaintiff had offered the sum of twenty cents for his release; which statement was challenged in the charge room by the plaintiff calling the defendant a liar, and using certain epithets whereupon to embellish and emphasize the imputation. Upon being taken before the magistrate (Mr. Thomson) the next morning, the case against the plaintiff was dismissed. A severe cross-examination by the defendant, which failed to shake the plaintiff's evidence in the least. Sabino do Rozario, manager of Moore's Variety Store, testified to having seen the manner in which the plaintiff was being led along by the defendant, and, upon being remonstrated with by the defendant at the time, was politely told that if he interfered he (witness) would be marched off in custody with his friend, with a kick to help him along. The defendant from the witness box in a disconnected statement, which was somewhat pulled to pieces in the cross-examination, stated as follows:—

"He has been six and three-quarter years in the police force, a year was 'dodged'—convenient, and on the 11th instant he had been detailed by Inspector Quincey (who corroborated the fact) for special duty in plain clothes. He saw the plaintiff standing near a lamp post smoking a cigarette and watching some 14 or 15 gamblers; and when he (plaintiff) beheld the tawdry 'physog' of the defendant he walked away shouting in Chinese that a P.P. was coming, whereupon the gamblers went 'leg ball,' backed in their speedy efforts to escape the clutches of P.C. 22, by the plaintiff, who was chased by the defendant, caught, and brought to the station. Defendant further stated the one dollar imputation never having been mentioned upon any occasion prior to the present hearing of the case. Inspector Rivers, testified as to the 20 cent affair being mentioned in the charge room, and to the manner in which the plaintiff expressed his total denial of the allegation of the defendant. The witness, in answer to His Lordship's question of receiving bail from the plaintiff, stated that he thought the veracity of the defendant was *sans peur et sans reproche*. Referring to the dismissal of the case, he stated that the magistrates, who, the magistrates came to the conclusion that there had been a mistake made in the arrest of the plaintiff. The *confession* of the defendant, the Indian Interpreter, Hobbie Bullah, admitted something about one dollar having been mentioned, but explained that the plaintiff told witness that 'he (plaintiff) had a mind to tell the magistrate that his release had been offered for the sum of one Mexican,' whereupon witness wanted to know whether the plaintiff intended making him a witness on the case, and the plaintiff stated that he did not inspire confidence in any way with additional threats of the law. Mr. Wotton argued at some length upon the merits of the case, submitting that it had been proved that the defendant was justified in arresting the plaintiff, quoting as his authority Ordinance No. 1862, Section 16. Mr. McKean represented to the court that the plaintiff's statement which had been withdrawn by a most severe cross-examination by Mr. Wotton, was more worthy of credence than that of the defendant. He argued that it was not at all unlikely that the plaintiff should have turned towards another in support of their *confession*. Here was a man going to his work—arrested, locked up for the night, his employment imperilled, and the case dismissed the following morning owing to his arrest having been made through a mistake. The learned counsel contended that the plaintiff was entitled to damages for his privations, and wound up his speech by calling attention to discrepancies on the part of the defendant and his witnesses in their evidence. His Lordship in summing up said that the plaintiff was a watchman who was likely to be intimidated, and looking after his own interests, by anything which might be told him by the interpreter in order to deter him from mentioning about the one dollar business to the Inspector or to the Magistrate. The defendant had repelled a good character from his superiors and he not having mentioned anything about the one dollar, His Lordship thought the circumstance could not have taken place. The probabilities that the defendant could not have arrested the plaintiff unless he thought he was implicated in going to the gamblers must be taken into consideration. He would

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 442.

FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER.

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GIVE A
SILENT WHITE FLAME.
AND EFFECT AN ECONOMY IN GAS OF
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STANDS.**
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DEVOS'S NONFAREIL-KEROSENE, 150
Degrees fire test, a perfectly safe Oil.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, 29th May, 1883. [340]

Insurances.

NOTICE.

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LIMITED.**
(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)
The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS,
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.
HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1883. [106]

THE UNDERSIGNED have been appointed
AGENTS to the NEW-YORK-BOARD
of UNDERWRITERS.
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1883.

**RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
SHIPPING.**
Agents,
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1883. [470]

GENERAL NOTICE.

**THE ON-TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED.)**
CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL \$833,333.33
RESERVE FUND.....\$70,858.27.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LEE SING, Esq., [LEE YAT LAU, Esq.,
LO YEOK MOON, Esq., CHU CHIK NUNG, Esq.,
MANAGER.—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken at
CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.
HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [601]

**NATIONAL MARINE INSURANCE
ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.**

THE UNDERSIGNED as AGENTS for the above
are prepared to accept RISKS on MER-
CHANDISE by STEAMERS and SAILING VESSELS
from Hongkong, China, and Japan to all parts
of the world.

For further information apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 18th May, 1883. [593]

**YANGTSE INSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.**

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 318,235.56

DIRECTORS.
F. D. HITCH, Esq., Chairman.
C. LUCAS, Esq., [W. MEYERINK, Esq.,
A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq., G. H. WHEELER, Esq.,

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.
LONDON BRANCH.
Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co.,
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,
63 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all
parts of the world.
Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for interest
on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually dis-
tributed among all Contributors of Business (whether
Shareholders or not) in proportion to the
premiums paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 25th May, 1883. [83]

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day Established myself as
MERCHANT & COMMISSION AGENT
at this Port under the name of **PO SHUN**
YANG HONG 行洋順保

CHEONG QUAN SANG.
CHONG YUNE STREET,
Canton, 1st June, 1883. [427]

Auctions.

**PUBLIC AUCTION
OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
CROCKERY, GLASSWARE,
&c., &c., &c.**

THE UNDERSIGNED has received instructions
to Sell by Public Auction,
TO-MORROW,
the 30th June, 1883, at Two O'CLOCK P.M.,
at the Buildings formerly known as the
"HOTEL DE L'UNIVERSE,"—

A QUANTITY OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Comprising—
SITTING, DINING and BED ROOM
FURNITURE, PICTURES, MIRRORS,
CROCKERY, and GLASSWARE,
&c., &c., &c.

A VERY GOOD BILLIARD TABLE and
HARMONIUM.
The above will be on view on FRIDAY
morning.

TERMS OF SALE—As customary.
G. R. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 27th June, 1883. [506]

Intimations.

**HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.**

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

THE "HONAM" will make a Trip to Macao
and Back on SUNDAY the 1st July,
leaving Hongkong at 8 A.M. and Macao at 2 P.M.
First-class Fare to Macao and Back \$2. No
Second-class. Tickets to be purchased at the
Company's Office.
The Macao Hotel will be prepared to supply
breakfast to the Excursionists. A few can have
breakfast on board the steamer by leaving notice
at the office, addressed to the Purser, **Honam**, not
later than 5 P.M., on FRIDAY, the 29th inst.

By Order,
P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 26th June, 1883. [504]

**THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

**AN EXTRAORDINARY MEETING OF
SHAREHOLDERS** in the above Com-
pany will be held at the Company's Office, No.
45, Queen's Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on
THURSDAY, the 12th day of July, 1883, at 3.15
O'CLOCK P.M., when the Resolutions
Passed at the Extraordinary Meeting of the
Company held on the 19th day of June, 1883,
will be submitted for confirmation as a Special
Resolution.

By Order,
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 20th June, 1883. [490]

**THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

**AN EXTRAORDINARY MEETING OF
SHAREHOLDERS** in the above Com-
pany will be held at the Company's Office, No.
45, Queen's Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on
THURSDAY, the 12th day of July, 1883, at 3.15
O'CLOCK P.M., when Resolutions will be pro-
posed that each of the existing Shares of the
Company be divided into Five Shares of \$100,
upon each of which the sum of \$20, shall be
paid up, and that the Memorandum and
Articles of Association be altered in accordance
therewith.

By Order,
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 20th June, 1883. [491]

**CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-
ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING
of the CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED, will be held at the Head Office,
Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 3rd day
of July, 1883, at FOUR O'CLOCK, in the
AFTERNOON, when the Resolutions which were
passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of
the Company held on the 12th day of June, 1883,
will be submitted for Confirmation as Special
Resolutions.

By Order of the Board,
W. H. RAY,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 13th June, 1883. [461]

**UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF
CANTON, LIMITED.**

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A FIRST INTERIM BONUS of TWENTY
per cent upon Contributions for the year
1882 has this day been DECLARED.
WARRANTS may be had on Application at
the Office of the Society on and after the 21st
instant.

By Order of the Board,
DOUGLAS JONES,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 7th May, 1883. [400]

**THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.**

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Com-
pany will be CLOSED from the 25th to
the 30th instant, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. BRADLEE SMITH,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 18th June, 1883. [481]

**HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY
LIMITED.**

THE TRANSFER BOOK of this Company
will be CLOSED from the 18th instant,
until the 2nd proximo, both days included.
HENRY R. H. MARTIN,
Manager.
Hongkong, 14th June, 1883. [468]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

**MR. F. VINCENT'S WINE and SPIRIT
STORE** and also the BAKERY now at
No. 3, PRAY STREET, will be REMOVED from
1st July next, to No. 24, PRAYA CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1883. [451]

Intimations.

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

SAYLE & CO.

WE ARE NOW SHOWING EX "GLENFALLOCH."

NEW FOULARD and BROCHIE SILKS.
Brown and Green SILK LAVENTINE for Re-
covering UMBRELLAS.
NEW WHITE DRESS MATERIALS in Great
Variety.
EGYPTIAN and VICTORIA LAWN.
DRESS SATEENS in every Colour.
White Swiss Checked DRESS MUSLINS.
Boys' GALATEA, HOLLAND, DRILL, and
FLANNEL Washing Suits in every size.

Ladies' FANCY POMPADOUR COSTUMES.
NEEDLEWORKS and INSERTION to Match
all Widths.
Black and Coloured SILK MITTS.
CHEAP VALENCIENNES LACES.
An entirely new Stock of Ladies' UMBRELLAS.
VICTORIA MUSIC BOOKS.
EAU DE COLOGNE.
PEARL SOAP.
&c., &c., &c.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

SAYLE & CO.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1883.

[249]

KELLY & WALSH

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

AND HAVE NOW ON VIEW, A CONSIGNMENT OF VERY SUPERIOR

OLEOGRAPHS

IN
MASSIVE GILT FRAMES.

OF ENGLISH MANUFACTURE, EMBRACING SECULAR AND SACRED SUBJECTS
FROM PICTURES BY THE GREAT ARTISTS.

SUBJECTS.

**THE MADONNA AND CHILD—AFTER
RAFAELLE.**
**THE DESCENT FROM THE CROSS—
AFTER REUBENS.**
THE DEATH OF ST. JOSEPH.
SIMEON IN THE TEMPLE.
DAVID AND THE LION.
SPRING.
SUMMER.
AUTUMN.
WINTER.
THE FLOWER SELLER.
THE FORTUNE TELLER.
CRUSHED BY ICEBERGS.
THE OLD WOMAN AND THE SHOE.
MORNING JOY.
ST. NICHOLAS EVE.
LOST IN THE PRAIRIE.

THE DEER'S BAITING GROUND.
THE CHICKEN'S SERMON.
WIDE AWAKE.
ANGEL'S OFFERING.
LANDSCAPE AND CATTLE.
BEATRICE CENCI.
THE INSPECTOR'S VISIT.
**AN ANATOMICAL LESSON—AFTER
REMBRANDT.**
REMBRANDT AND HIS WIFE.
OUR DARLING.
DREAM ON.
DORTRECHT.
EVENING SCHOOL.
GERMAN LANDSCAPE.
SHAKESPEARE'S BEATRICE.
IN THE FIELDS.
THE RABBITS. CODESBERG.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

A FEW COPIES ONLY OF MR. COLQUHOUN'S NEW BOOK,
"ACROSS CHRYSSE"

Intending Purchasers should Register their orders AT ONCE to Secure Copies.

KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1883.

[560]

W. B. BREWER.

HAS JUST RECEIVED.

MEERSCHAUM-CIGAR AND CIGARETTE HOLDERS.
NEW CIGARETTES AND TOBACCOS.

CHEAP ACCOUNT BOOKS in Great Variety.
FASHIONABLE FANCY STATIONERY IN BOXES; Very Cheap.
THIN OVERLAND BOOK, LETTER, AND NOTE PAPERS AND ENVELOPES,
at a Cheaper Rate than can be laid down from London.
LETTER BOOKS, WATER WELLS, RULERS, AND COMMERCIAL REQUISITES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

NEW BOOKS.

A Quantity of FRANKLIN SQUARE AND SEASIDE LIBRARIES.
WALSH'S MODERN SPORTSMAN'S GUN AND RIFLE.
WHO'S WHO?
GLIDER'S ICE PACK AND TUNDRA.
&c., &c., &c.

LAWN TENNIS SETS.
CRICKET.
SULLIVAN'S NEW OPERA "IOLANTHE."

**SQUEEZER PLAYING CARDS AND
MARKERS.**
BEZIQUE.

W. BREWER,

QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1883.

[703]

"NOVELTY STORE,"

MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD.

JUST RECEIVED.

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF MALTESE LACE AND SILVER FILIGREE WORK,
COMPRISING—

White and Black Silk Trimming Lace.
" Cotton Trimming Lace.
" Silk Handkerchief Border.
" Silk Circular and Square D'oyleys.
" and Black Silk Fichus.
" Silk Parasol Cover.
" Cotton Parasol Cover.
" Silk Veil and Scarf.
" Silk Collar and Cuffs.
" Silk Collar Breast Pendant.
" Cotton Collar Breast Pointed.
" and Black Silk Necktie.
" Silk Mittens.

Silver Filigree Pendant, St. John's Cross & Crown.
" Earrings to match the above.
" Fancy Pendant.
" Plain Chain Necklet.
" Fancy Locket.
" Fancy Bracelet.
" Brooch (Love Knot).
" " (Marguerite).
" " (Slipper).
" " (Shell).
" " (Circular).
" " (Fan).
" " (Lily).
" Earrings to match the above.

AN INSPECTION IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

ANY OF THE ABOVE ORDERED THROUGH THIS "STORE" WILL BE
CHARGED FOR AT COST PRICE.

S. MEYERS,

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 11th June, 1883.

[28]

FOR SALE.

THE OWNER being about to retire from
Business is open to negotiate for the Sale
of the GOODWILL, FITTINGS, and FURNI-
TURE Complete of the Old Established and
well-known establishment known as the "NATION-
AL HOTEL" situated at Nos. 222 and 224,
Queen's Road Central. The House contains TWO
BILLIARD TABLES (one English and one
American) which are in first-class condition.
For further Particulars apply to
JOHN OLSON,
National Hotel.
Hongkong, 14th June, 1883. [467]

FOR SALE.

WOODBERRY COTTON CANVAS,
No. 1 to 10.
WOODBERRY RAVENS DUCK, 8, 10, 12 oz.
U.S. HAMMOCK DUCK, 42 inches Wide.
"AMERICAN" COTTON DRILL.
COTTON TWINE—5, 6, 7, 8 Fold.
HENRY'S CANVAS, No. 1.
WILLIAM DOLAN,
21, Praya Central.
Hongkong, 21st June, 1883. [493]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

**THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).

THE Company's Steamship

"DIAMANTE,"

Captain Callen, will be despatched for the above
Port, on MONDAY, the 2nd July, at 5 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 28th June, 1883. [505]

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE,
(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND
PORTS, and taking through Cargo to NEW
ZEALAND, NEW CALEDONIA,
TASMANIA and FIJI).

**THE Eastern and Australian Steamship
Company's Steamer**

"MENMUIR"

will be despatched as above on THURSDAY,
the 5th July, at FIVE P.M.

Parcels (all of which must be sent to our Office)
will be received up to 4 P.M., of the day previous.
Contents and Value of Parcels must be declared.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 25th June, 1883. [484]

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE,
(Calling at PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND,
COOKTOWN, TOWNSVILLE, and BRISBANE,
and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE,
NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIAN
PORTS, NEW CALEDONIA
and FIJI).

THE Steamship

"NAPLES,"

Captain Willis, will be despatched as above
on FRIDAY, the 6th July, at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, 20th June, 1883. [489]

**NOUVELLE COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE
DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.**

THE Steamship

"AMERIQUE,"

leave, Commanded, will sail on or about
the 18th proximo, for MARSEILLES,
via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO,
ADEN, and SUEZ; and with leave to call at
PENANG and TUTICORIN. In connection
with these Steamers the Company runs a Line
from MARSEILLES to HAVRE and LONDON,
leaving MARSEILLES after arrival of the
Steamer from CHINA.

The Company also runs Steamers regularly
from MARSEILLES to numerous Ports in the
MEDITERRANEAN and BLACK SEA, by
which through freight may be booked.

The Company has a Forwarding Agency at
Paris, 9, Rue de Rougemont, giving special
facilities to Shippers.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and
Stewardess.

FARES. 1st CLASS, 2nd CLASS.
Hongkong to Marseilles: \$300 \$240.

RETURN TICKETS are now Granted by
the Steamers of this Line available for the
undetermined periods, to be reckoned from the
date of arrival at Marseilles of the Steamer for
which the Ticket is issued to the date of re-
embarkation there of the Holder of the Ticket.

6 Months.....\$520.....\$410.
12 ".....560.....445.

Special rates are arranged for families.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 27th June, 1883. [505]

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR HAMBURG (DIRECT).

THE 3/3 A. I. I. Danish Brig

"FANO,"

M. N. Mortensen, Master, will load here for the
above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
PUSTAU & Co.
Hongkong, 31st May, 1883. [418]

FOR LONDON (DIRECT).

THE A. I. Austrian Barque—

"DIO FILI,"

Benedict, Master, will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
G. R. LAMBERT.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1883. [409]

FOR NEW YORK.

THE American Ship

"RESOLUTE,"

Nickels, Master, will load here for the above
Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 16th June, 1883. [477]

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 3/3 L. I. American Ship

"MCLAURIN"

Little, Master, will load here for the above Port,
and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1883. [495]

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 3/3 L. I. American Bark

"ADOLPH OBRIG,"

Staples, Master, will load here for the above
Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 9th June, 1883. [454]

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.